

**TANSAN,**  
is SPLITS on QUARTER  
BOTTLES,  
67.00 per case of 10 bottles.  
The favorite TABLE WATER  
in the East.  
**H. PRICE & CO.,**  
458 Queen's Road.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

CALIFORNIA  
CLARETS.  
QUARTS, \$1.50 and \$3.00 per doz.  
PINTS, \$2.50, \$3.75  
**H. PRICE & CO.,**  
458 Queen's Road.

No. 12,049

號九廿月十一年零九月一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1901.

日八月九月丑辛

PRICE, \$2.50 Per Month.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON: F. ALAAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; HENRY & CO., 81, Cannon Street, E.C.; SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C.; ROBERT WATSON, 160 Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL & CO., Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE: — MAYENCE, FAIVRE & CO., 18 Rue de la Grange Bateliere.

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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: — A. S. WATSON & CO., Manila.

CHINA: — MARIA A. DE MELLO, Amoy.

BROOKLYN & CO., LIMITED, Foochow.

CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, L.A., CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH.

## Wanted.

### WANTED.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in Private Family by Two RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.

Apply to "J. H.", Care of This Paper.

Hongkong, October 28, 1901. 2193

### WANTED.

A JOURNALIST of experience seeks engagement.

Address: "EM QUAD," Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, October 17, 1901. 2131

### ENGINEERS WANTED.

4TH and 5TH ENGINEERS wanted for U.S. Distilling Ship, U.S.S. "IRIS." Wages, \$150 Mexican Currency.

Apply to F. KEMP, U.S.S. "IRIS," Care Senior Naval Officer, Cavite, P.I.

Hongkong, October 22, 1901. 2160

### WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE CLERK for Bangkok. One with knowledge of shorthand and typewriting preferred.

Apply stating salary to "K.", Care of This Paper.

Hongkong, October 18, 1901. 2138

### WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT in a Mercantile Firm as WAREHOUSEMAN, SALESMAN or HARBOUR-BRUNNER.

Address: "VERITAS," Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, October 17, 1901. 2130

## Business Intimations.

### NOTICE.

WE have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the well-known CIGAR FACTORY, "LA OCEANICA," of MANILA, P.I. Cigars of Cuban Style. All Orders shall have our careful attention. Price List may be had on application to

RITCHIE & CO., 39 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

FRED. C. FOCHEN, General Agent, Manila. P.O. Box 374. Hongkong, August 31, 1901. 1828

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned carry in Stock an extensive line of CIGARS and CIGARETTES from the "GERMAL" FACTORY of Manila, for which they are Sole Agents in Hongkong. Prices moderate. Stock of specially selected quality. A trial solicited. Special Terms to Exporters.

T. M. STEVENS & CO., 1, Duddell Street, Hongkong, August 2, 1901. 1607

### TO HOUSE PROPRIETORS.

OWNERS having HOUSES TO LET or PARTIES in want of Houses or Offices should Apply to

W. A. SETH, Land & Estate Agent & Broker, Hongkong, October 18, 1901. 2137

## Peak Hotel.

CITY OFFICE, 7, DUDDELL STREET.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW ATTORNEY CHINESE; With Special Reference to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION IN HONGKONG, H.K.

(Brought from the Office of Mr. JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON, Commercial Agents, 10 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.)

For Sale at the Office of Mr. JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON, Commercial Agents, 10 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

## Intimations.

ZETLAND LODGE,  
No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of ZETLAND LODGE will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 1st Nov., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, October 26, 1901. 2182

N.I.R.  
VICTORIA PRECEPTORY & PRIORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 31st Inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, October 26, 1901. 2183

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND of \$23 per Share for the year 1900. Equivalent to 40% on the paid-up Capital of \$59 per Share, has been declared.

WARRANTS will be issued on the 11th OCTOBER.

By Order of the Board,

W. J. SAUNDERS,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, October 19, 1901. 2079

CHIN TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 12th PROX., at twelve o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of presenting the report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th Inst. to the 12th PROX., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. RAY,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, October 21, 1901. 2154

THE PONJOM MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSEQUENT upon the New and satisfactory developments at the Mines, and the necessity for a Tramway, Trucks, and accessories in the immediate future; the Directors have resolved to make the Final Call of One Dollar per share; and accordingly:—

Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Company, held at the Company's Office, No. 13, Beaconsfield Arcade, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 14th October, 1901, the following Resolution was passed:—

That the final CALL of ONE DOLLAR per SHARE upon all the Holders of Ordinary Shares in the above Company in respect of all the Shares held by them in the above Company be and the same is hereby made. Such Calls to be paid to the Company at their Bankers, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at their Premises, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of November, 1901.

Notice is also given that in accordance with Article 24 of the Company's Articles of Association, Interest will be charged at 5% from the said 15th day of November, 1901, up to the rate of \$10 per centum per annum, upon all the Calls remaining unpaid after the said 15th day of November, 1901, up to the actual date of payment of the same.

Shareholders are particularly requested to note that upon presentation at the Office of the Company of the Bankers' receipt for payment of the Call together with the Certificate of the Shares in respect of which the Call has been paid, no endorsement to that effect will be made upon the certificate.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. GASKELL,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, October 15, 1901. 2118

WHISKIES.

OLD TAYLOR, \$12.00.

Do (EXTRA), 14.00.

YE AULD TOUN, 12.50.

KING WM. IV. V.O.P., 23.00

of great age,

## Intimations.

**G. FALCONER & Co.,**  
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS  
NEW SELECTIONS OF  
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE,  
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.  
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES.  
**PINCE-NEZ AND EYE PRESERVES.**  
G. FALCONER & CO. AGENTS FOR ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND  
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS AND FILMS.  
64, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**M. MUMEYA,**  
JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER  
ENLARGEMENTS ON BROMIDE PAPER  
AND FINISHED IN CRAYON.  
ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR AMATEURS.  
5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JAPAN COALS.

**THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA**  
(Or MITSUI & CO.)HEAD OFFICE—43, SAN'OMOTO-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON OFFICE—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONG-KONG OFFICE—6, ICE HOUSE STREET.BRANCH OFFICES:  
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sooanbay, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chembur, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kuro, Shinkintou, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kurata, Nagasaki, Kuchintou, Sasebo, Mikaze, Hakodate, Taipeh, etc.

Telegraphic Address for all the Office: 'MITSUI.'

A.B.C. and A 1 Codes used.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, arsenals and Railway;  
Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and  
Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamana, and Iida Coal Mines.

SOLE AGENTS for Fukukawa, Hokoku, Ichimura, Kanada, Kishima, Mannoura, Onoura,

Obiwa, Tohmyama, Isobukure, Yoshinotani, Yoshihi, Yunchibara, and other Coal

Mines.

N. INUZUKA, Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1901.

## NEW BOOKS

A CHOICE SELECTION	OF PRIVATE GREETING CHRISTMAS CARDS
ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS.	
GREETINGS TASTFULLY PRINTED,	FROM FANCY TYPES IN GOLD,
	SILVER OR COLOUR.
The Aristocrats, by G. Atherton ...	
Marna's Mutiny, by Mrs. Hugh Fraser ...	\$2.25
Claudia Pyle, by C. Dawe ...	
The Fighting Troubadour, by A. C. Gunter ...	
Strange Disappearance of Lady Strange, by H. Tracey ...	\$1.25
Delta, by H. Tracey ...	
Cardigan, by R. W. Chambers ...	
The Stealing Hour, by Eden Phillips ...	
Both Sides of the Veil, by R. Marsh ...	
Dan Debil, by W. Westall ...	
The Fighting in North China, by G. C. Sykes ...	50
How Our Navy is Run, by A. Hurst ...	300
Our First Person on a Side Saddle, by ...	
The South Polar Regions, Expedition of 1898-1900, by L. Persechi ...	8.00
Our Navy is Run, by A. Hurst ...	300
Our First Person on a Side Saddle, by ...	
The Fighting in North China, by G. C. Sykes ...	50
With H.M.S. 'Bouwerie' in China, by M. Evelyn ...	1.75
Things a Woman Wants to Know ...	0.70
Geometrical Drawing for Schools, by E. F. Lydon ...	2.50
To the South Polar Regions, Expedition of 1898-1900, by L. Persechi ...	8.00
Our Navy is Run, by A. Hurst ...	300
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# "CYRUS NOBLE."

PURE OLD HONEST.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY IN THE MARKET

**O.P.S. RYE.**

Bottled by the Crown Distilleries from  
our own Private Stock.

These Whiskies have been specially matured and have the benefit of a passage  
round the Cape.

**WATKINS, LIMITED,**

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,  
66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**THE MISSING LINK IN JAVA.**

Professor Ernest Haeckel, the eminent Evolutionist, who is now in the East Indies, has been studying, as our Berlin Correspondent informs us (says *The Standard*), the habits of the anthropoid apes. For that purpose he has naturally selected Java, the former home of the Pithecanthropus; but as he has not come upon any new representative of the "missing link," he has contented himself with watching the ways of Hylobates leuciscus, a species of gibbon peculiar to that Island. This genus, in which are several species, is restricted to the warmer parts of South-eastern Asia and the East Indian Islands. In two of these, Borneo and Sumatra, the orangoutang also has its home; the remaining anthropoids—two species of chimpanzee and ape gorilla—belonging to the African Continent. The gibbons, though in some respects less highly organised than the rest, resemble Man more closely in the skull. The face of Professor Haeckel's specimen reminded him, he says, of the manager of an insolvent bank pondering over the results of the crash. They are all smaller than the other anthropoids, the largest being only a little more than three feet high; their legs are short, but their arms long. Living mainly among trees, they are wonderfully agile, as may often be seen in the Zoological Gardens, and in swinging from bough to bough would surpass the most expert gymnast. In captivity they become tame, and are sometimes strikingly human in their ways. The Professor's observations confirm earlier accounts, but apparently have not at present established much more than we knew before. His gibbon uses distinct intonations to express different emotions, has learnt to drink from a cup, showing a decided liking for milk, coco, and even, such is simian depravity, for sweet wine; it peels bananas and oranges in human fashion, and does something to maintain the character of a bewitched man, as the Malays think the gibbon to be. That the creature possesses rudimentary mental powers, like those of its fellow anthropoids, cannot be doubted. This, however, is also true of many other kinds of monkeys. Indeed, as the late Dr. Romanes showed in his book on Animal Intelligence, other less highly-organised mammals might lay claim to this. He cites instances to prove that monkeys will comfort their fellows when hurt, nurse them when sick, and even mourn for their death. Outrage and one of the Indian monkeys are often said to carry away the body of a dead animal.

THE  
CHINA AND JAPAN  
TELEPHONE  
AND  
ELECTRIC COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

**NEW REGULATIONS.**

SUBSCRIBERS are notified that when A CALL IS MADE and the TELEPHONE IS NOT ANSWERED by the PERSON ACTUALLY REQUIRED, instead of Listening until this Person can be found it is better to give their Name and Number to anyone answering, and then TO RING OFF.

A Reliable Tonic of Remarkable Nutritive and Strengthening Properties.

Consumption is curable in its early stages, and later in the disease much suffering may be averted by the employment of the right remedy. Essentially, consumption is a disease of nutrition, as is shown in the wasting and loss of flesh and disturbance of the digestion, loss of appetite, etc. Nutrition requires first and most Sustaining nutrition in the first stage of the disease and the latter will be cured. Hundreds will testify to this truth.

Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil is an ideal restorative and tissue-builder, a cold-tonic emmenagogue. Under its influences, the digestive functions perform their best action. The maximum quota of nutrient is obtained from the food. The body is so fortified that it can withstand the progress of disease, disease is checked in its course, and in an early stage a cure is produced. It all Chemists, and Wholesale from A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

WHEN THE PERSON REQUIRED REACHES THE INSTRUMENT, A FRESH CALL CAN THEN BE MADE FROM THAT END.

For full particulars, &c., &c.,  
Apply to  
W. STUART HARRISON,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, September 16, 1901.

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Best Value, compatible with Good Workmanship.

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TAKE  
**HOLLOWAY'S**  
\*PILLS\*

For Indigestion, Heartburn,  
Biliousness, Jaundice,  
and all Complaints of the  
Liver and Kidneys.

THEY ARE INVALUABLE

FOR THE USE OF FEMALES.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

**DINNEFORD'S**

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,  
Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations,  
Bilious Affections.

**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA**

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Physician's Cure for Gonorrhoea, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Remedy for all Diseases of Children, Delicate Females, and all Bilious Affections.

MAGNESIA

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.  
**MELLIN'S FOOD**  
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.  
When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.  
MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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## ACHEE & CO.

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A FEW OF OUR LEADING LINES.  
CLUB WHISKY.....\$12.00 per Dozen.

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TANSAN WATER.....\$6.00 per Case.

BLATZ MILWAUKEE BEER.....\$25.00 per Cask.

D.G.L. OINS.....\$7.00 per Dozen.

MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.....\$47.00 per Case.

MARTELL'S BRANDIES.....\$22.00 to \$60.00 per Case.

DEWAR'S WHISKIES.....\$12.00 to \$18.00 per Case.

Samples and Price Lists on application.

H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

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### BIRTH.

At Swatow, on October 26th, the Wife of Rev. P. J. Maitland, of a Son.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 29th October, at the Residence of Mr and Mrs W. Meisel, 6, Victoria View, Kowloon, by the Rev. Pastor Kriele, ELIZABETH TRUMPER, of Bremerhaven, to LUDWIG PAUL GLIMMANN, of Glauchau (Saxony) and Hongkong.

On the 28th of October, 1901, at the Peak Church, by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., JOHN HARTING, of the Firm of Deacon & Hastings, Solicitors, to DOROTHY EDMUNDS, younger daughter of H. W. Edmunds, of Grey Friars, Edgbaston, England.

On 29th October, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. E. J. Hardy, GEORGE WILLIAM CRUXT, son of the late Rev. Edward Pemberton, R.N., to KATE ISABEL, daughter of the late Frederick William Hooper.

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The publication of this issue commence at 5.45 p.m.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1901.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT.

'B' Machine Gun Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps is in that condition so happily described by Lord Salisbury as 'suspected animation.' As an active unit of the Volunteer Corps it has ceased to exist; but no one of the officers or men has resigned the Company is bound, by the oath of allegiance, to fight for King and country when called upon to do so.

We refer again to his interesting psychological phenomenon—if we might so describe a body of men in which the spirit of loyalty is strong—because of the remarks made by Major-General Sir William Gasecoigne at the Volunteer Camp on Sunday last. Discussing the disbandment of 'B' Company, the Officer Commanding the Garrison said the step was rendered imperative by the fact that should the necessity of calling up the Corps ever arise, the Company's services (from the fact that the members are employed in the Naval Yard) would not be available in the particular section allocated to it in the defence scheme that had to be prepared. It seems to us, and we make the remark with all respect to General Gasecoigne and the officers associated with him on the Defence Board, that this is a case where the mountain cannot be seen for the molehill. To the lay mind, untrammelled by red-tape, the first question that suggests itself is—Why not allocate the 'B' Machine Gun Company to the defence of the Naval Yard in case of war? The presence of a trained body of men in the centre of the town would, we imagine, be a source of great strength to the G.O.C., and would possibly free other units for defensive operations at a distance from Victoria. At the same time, it seems strange that this Company in particular should be allocated to a particular section away from the Naval Yard, where their services would be invaluable in time of necessity, and our wonder is increased at this arrangement when we bear in mind that the Naval authorities are represented on the Defence Board, which, presumably, formulated the scheme referred to by General Gasecoigne. This being so, it is still more difficult to understand how it was that 'B' Company's disability was not discovered long ago. It was tacitly understood, if not explicitly expressed, when the Company was formed that it was to be charged specifically with the defence of the Naval Yard. Let the military authorities push this question of individual disability in relation to the other units. If they do so, we are convinced that the logical outcome must be the complete disbandment of the Volunteer Corps. Employers of labour will be clarity of permitting their employés to join the Volunteer Corps if volunteering is to interfere with the proper discharge of their business. Does General Gasecoigne imagine for a moment that the Dock Company, which will be exceptionally busy in all probability, when war breaks out, will allow its European foremen to take the place allotted to them in the scheme of defence if that place happens to be two or three miles away from the Kowloon Docks? Will the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which will probably have as busy a time as the Manila branch had when Admiral Dewey's squadron appeared in Manila Bay, allow its staff to flock to the standard on Tainan-shan, leaving the Bank and its business to be looked after by the worthy knight who rules its destiny so ably? Large mercantile firms are not likely to shut their doors and allow their men to leave, for although, theoretically, business would be at a standstill there would still be a great deal of responsible work for the European staff.

Is it not reasonable to suppose that with the presence of an enemy in the adjacent sea, the Admiralty would step in and seize all the Docks and not allow any of the employés to leave? What would become of the Engineer Company in such an event?

As we said on a previous occasion, the position of the Hongkong Naval Yard Volunteers is not unique. Hongkong is not the only Naval Yard in the British Empire; nor are the members of 'B' Company the only naval dockyard employés who are volunteers. We suppose His Excellency the Governor has power to disband any Company of Volunteers, in spite of their oath of allegiance, for the simple reason that a guarantee cannot be given that the whole of the members of that company could be spared in time of war; but if he is right is so doing then it seems to us that the thousands of volunteers in the Dockyards and arsenals and other Government establishments in England and abroad must be disqualified from service. Instead of these men being prevented or discouraged from joining the Volunteers, we believe it is customary for the War Office to pay Dockyard employés in England their wages while attending camp to qualify as efficient. This fact makes it all the stranger that Hongkong should be the first and only place to discover insurmountable difficulties in this connection.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Notes by the Way.

Captain R. E. K. Donajowski, 1st Royal Lancaster Regiment, has been appointed for service with the Army Pay Department, at Aldershot.

The attention of our readers is called to the Ethiopian Minstrel concert to be given to-night in the Kowloon Institute, Commodoer Powell will be present.

A pugilistic contest for the middle-weight championship of the Far East takes place in the City Hall, on Saturday next, the 2nd inst. The contestants are Sam Bentley and Thomas Phillips.

An anonymous philanthropist in Teng-hai has contributed, under the initials J. C. S., one thousand pounds to the Church Missionary Society, in order to assist in clearing off the adverse balance against the Society.

General Kouroupatkin, the Russian War Minister, according to the *Politische Correspondenz*, was to leave St. Petersburg on October 1 for a tour in Central Asia, which was to take him to Krasnoyarsk, Askabod, Merv, Kosek, Charjui, Kerki, Termez, Bokhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, Marghazar, and Andishar. He returns to St. Petersburg about the middle of November.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:

Wong T. Shi.....\$ 50

The Capsuman Triple Murder.

The four men arrested by the police in connection with the triple murder at Capsuman some months ago were placed in the dock, at the Magistracy, to-day, and the hearing of evidence commenced.

Launch.

Yesterday morning, Messrs W. S. Bailey and Co. launched, from their engineering and ship-building works at Kowloon Bay, a steam water and cargo boat built for service in the Philippines. She is the first of two under construction for this service, and her dimensions are 60.6 X 13.6 X 7. She is arranged that either water or general cargo can be carried. The work of construction has been supervised throughout by Messrs Goddard and Douglas, New Victoria Hotel Buildings, and needless to say a very satisfactory job has been turned out of the yard.

Beer in the Philippines.

According to Official Report of Imports made by the U.S. Customs at Manila for the period of one year from Oct. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901, the following quantities of beer were imported into the Philippines Islands:

	Barrels	Cases
A.B.C. Bohemian	34,084	1,040
Schiltz	17,277	—
Anheuser	6,833	—
Pabst	6,624	—
Lemp's	6,384	—
Weidemann's	4,853	—
Wieland's	510	—
Miscellaneous	1,478	—
Total	79,223	1,040

Americans are certainly beer consumers.

A WORD TO TRAVELLERS.

THE excitement incident to travelling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cole, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all Dealers, Watson & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

In the treatment of consumption, general debility, loss of appetite, despondency and all disorders accompanied by loss of flesh and strength.

Stearns' Wine

stands without a peer. There is no remedy so good; none so nice. Sold by all chemists, wholesale from A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

It is a cure for consumption, diarrhoea, however, a cure for diarrhoea, dysentery, and bronchitis. Sold in All Dealer's Agents.

Locally, business would be at a standstill there would still be a great deal of responsible work for the European staff.

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## DEATH OF MR. J. McWILLIAMS.

As announced in our obituary column yesterday, the death took place, on Saturday afternoon, at the Peak Hospital, of Mr. James McWilliams, representative in Hongkong of the Everett Flour Mills. He returned to Hongkong from a trip to America in May last, and lived on the lower levels till he felt his health giving way about ten days ago. Mr. Gorham then asked him to spend a few weeks at his house on the face of the hill, thinking that the change would do him good. The offer was accepted, and Mr. McWilliams seemed at first to improve. Dr. Gibson attended the patient, and did not seem to think there was anything serious to treat him for. On Tuesday of last week, the deceased gentleman spent a bad night, and, at his own request, was sent to the Peak Hospital. Dr. Gibson called in the assistance of Dr. Atkinson to consult with him. It was found then that deceased was suffering both from fever and from a weak heart, but it was not till Friday that the malady became serious. On that day at noon, Mr. W. Dumbart, who carried on business in the same office as deceased, had a chat with him on business, and other matters, and he seemed quite bright. At six o'clock on the same evening, Mr. McWilliams became insensible, and remained unconscious till he died at 2.15 on the following day. Cable instructions having been received from one of deceased's sons to embalm the body and send it to San Francisco for interment, this was done, and the body, enclosed in a leaden coffin, was taken on board the *s.s. Doris* this morning.

Deceased, who was 62 years of age, has had a most interesting career, and has seen more of the world and its people and customs than falls to the lot of most men. His fortunes had risen and fallen in a truly remarkable manner. Born in Vermont, in one of the Eastern States of America, he went out as boy to San Francisco. He had as his companion Mr. Stanford, the great railway magnate, who afterwards became a member of Congress. Stanford started as a lawyer, and young McWilliams became an express agent, forwarding packages and specie to all parts of the world. He located in Sacramento, the chief town in California, and commenced the business of forwarding stores into the Nevada mining district. This business was carried on by teams and pack mules, and, at one time, deceased owned no fewer than 500 mules and was building up a splendid fortune. One severe winter all his mules and wagons got snowed up, and he lost all. Ruin stared him in the face, but his friends were kind to him, and this time he started in the banking business. He worked assiduously in building up a new fortune. He bought the gold dust as it came from the mines, and, in a few years, he was able to retire with a little fortune at his command. He could not rest idle, and went shortly afterwards to Chicago, where he opened a considerable mercantile establishment. He was gifted with wonderful business tact and resource, and was very successful until dire misfortune visited him again in the form of the great Chicago fire. This fire devastated most of Chicago, swallowed Mr. McWilliams' business, and ruined the Insurance Companies from whom he could not collect anything. He was left penniless, but, endowed with the grit which is so essential in the successful business man, he returned to California and started anew, this time as book-keeper in one of the big Flour Mills, and for 25 years he had been following this particular line. Ten years ago he made his first acquaintance with Hongkong, and had been off and on connected with the Colony all that time. He had visited Africa and Australia in pursuit of his calling, and the course of his travels had become familiar with many other foreign lands. He was a splendid companion, being possessed of a rich fund of knowledge and of anecdotes. A man of good principles, he commanded the respect of all who knew him, and made many friends wherever he went. He stuck closely to business, and was a thorough expert in the flour trade. Sickness seldom troubled him, and he looked lightly on his last illness, so lightly in fact that he had his mind made up to take a trip to Vladivostock so soon as he recovered. Mrs. McWilliams predeceased him, some years ago in California, the scene of so many of his trials. He has three sons alive, one of them being with the Pacific Mail Company in Yokohama, another being a manufacturing boot and shoe merchant in San Francisco, and the third engaged in commercial work in Chicago.

## DID HER BOY GOOD.

My boy has been growing too fast one way, and not enough the other. I didn't know what to do, until I heard of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil. I have bought him two bottles. He eats much more than he ever did, and he doesn't look like the same boy.

G. A. GARDNER,  
85, Chase St.

For the Blood is the Life.—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it does through the organs of the human body. Every Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain, &c., is a World full of Disease. Mixtures are wanted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. From Scrofula, Scurvy, Boils, Bad Lungs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Fungus, and Seven of All kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere, and in every part of the world. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

## AGUINALDO.

## Sound Advice to the Ex-President.

The Manila Times of the 23rd inst. reports—Accompanied by Mr. P. Pascual, Isidro de los Reyes paid a visit on Sunday to Aguinaldo by whom he was enthusiastically received, says the *Comercio*. Reyes' conversation principally turned upon his interview with Governor Taft, and the general gist of the conversation was to the effect that the Federal party should be left alone in the work of bringing about the surrender of those still under arms, although all should unite in endeavoring to bring about peace.

Reyes explained how seriously politics were conducted in Europe, which is very different from the ideas formed by some Filipinos on that matter. He also informed his friends that some time in December, Congress will very clearly define the Philippine political policy, and it is therefore believed Aguinaldo to be able to set in motion all his political energy with a view to obtaining the utmost of all political concessions from Senators and Congressmen, with view to ensuring peace. Aguinaldo stated that he had been invited by General MacArthur to be present at these discussions, but after taking counsel with his advisers, he had to decline the honor, as all Filipinos were of the same mind in regard to the independence or otherwise of such a step.

It was pointed out to Aguinaldo that he should have no distrust whatever, as the American people were noble, and to be ruled upon, and that Filipinos should not look askance at their professed liberalism, and that he (Aguinaldo) should cast aside all indifference and proceed to American concessions. He also stated that those departed to Guam should have a voice in the nation, and that his poor compatriots there should form themselves into a committee.

Aguinaldo was ready to agree to the foregoing, provided Reyes accompanied him.

A lunch hereupon followed, after which Reyes left with the object of seeking an interview with Governor Taft, but owing to the indisposition of the Governor, he was unable to see him. Referring to matters generally afterwards, Reyes declared that he knew of no other chief than Aguinaldo or the person appointed to represent him, and added: "If the police do not persecute me with their suspicions, which nowadays have not been recognized the sovereignty of the United States, peace will come about in the natural trend of affairs on a basis of dignity, equality, and justice." He felt very much that Superintendent Curry should have it in his power to consider him an even more terrible enemy than Malvar. Reyes however allowed that incident to pass, and had an interview with the Chief of Police yesterday evening.

The *Comercio* states its conviction that there can be no question but that Reyes is now the confidant of Aguinaldo.

## INTERESTING STORY FROM MANILA.

## Mr. E. Horowitz's Fortune!

The following extract is taken from the Manila Times of the 22nd inst.; we think Mr. E. Horowitz's name was mentioned in the Hongkong newspapers a few weeks ago in a totally different connection:

In a few days Mr. Ernest Horowitz will leave Manila homeward bound for New York with a happy smile and a pleasant feeling of anticipation. Just recently Mr. Horowitz received a cablegram from his brother in New York announcing that at least their four years' contest for their uncle's inheritance had proved victorious and that now the \$50,000 gold for which they had been fighting would pass into their hands, held without encumbrance. As Mr. Horowitz has been struggling along in the East like many other young men, trying to earn a fortune out of the pyramidal success, this present windfall comes to him with a special appropriateness and timely lines. He is already beginning to build castles in the air and deciding how he shall invest his newly acquired capital.

The story pertaining to the inheritance is peculiarly interesting. It seems that about 20 years ago, when the father of Mr. Horowitz died, that the latter and his brother, Max Horowitz, went to live with their aunt, a sister of their late father. The mother of the two boys married shortly afterwards Mr. Wise of Mexico, and went to live with him there. Meanwhile the aunt and the two brothers came to the East.

They spent considerable time in different places, including Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. Of late years, Mr. Ernest Horowitz had been working with the Hongkong Ice Co., where he became acquainted with many business men of Manila. The past two weeks he has been staying in this city visiting these friends and acquainting them with his good fortune.

In 1897 the two brothers left their aunt in Yokohama to pay a visit to their mother in Mexico, when they had not seen since they had been away. Chiefly owing to the stepmother's family disagreements followed, and the boys decided to leave and go back to their aunt in Yokohama. They had been staying in this city for two weeks, and the two brothers came to the East.

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Mr. E. Horowitz, the testator, is a well-known jeweler and diamond merchant of New York city. Mr. Ernest Horowitz who is now in Manila, has other relatives in the metropolis, one of these, Mr. J. B. Imer, being a popular manufacturer of patent medicines and one of the largest wholesale dealers in New York city. There is also his brother, Mr. B. H. Horowitz, a leading lawyer in San Francisco, with many literary connections in Manila and elsewhere.

## THE PROPOSED REFUSE DESTRUCTOR FOR HONGKONG.

## Some Information for the Sanitary Board.

A gentleman who has interested himself in the proposed Refuse Destructor for Hongkong sends us the following extract from a Scottish newspaper, remarking that the information collected by the Aberdeen delegates may be of use to Hongkong:

The Cleansing Sub-Committee of Aberdeen Town Council, consisting of Councillor Glass, convener; Councillors Johnson and Ross, with Mr. W. Findlay, cleansing superintendent, and Mr. Wm. Dyack, burgess surveyor, have issued an exhaustive and interesting report on the results of their visit to several towns in Scotland and England with a view to making inquiry as to the type of refuse destructor that would be most suitable for Aberdeen. As the result of preliminary inquiries, the sub-committee concluded that the best destructor in the market were those made by Messrs Goddard, Massey, and Warner, Nottingham; the Horsfall Company, Limited, Leeds; Messrs Hughes and Sterling, Liverpool; Messrs Marlowe, Allert, and Co., Nottingham; and Messrs Meldrum Brothers, Manchester. They accordingly resolved to visit Paisley, Darwen, Ilkeston, Shiffield, Liverpool, Stretton, and Fulham, where destructors by one or other of the makers named are in operation. The destructor at Paisley was erected by the Horsfall Company, and had been in operation about six months. After the furnaces have been well kindled, no fuel other than the refuse is required to keep them burning. The destructor is wrought in three eight-hour shifts, two men being employed each shift on the upper or emptying floor charging the furnaces and on the lower or ground level, about 18 feet below this floor, where the furnaces are situated, three men are employed, each shift taking the refuse forward into the fires and clearing out the clinker every two hours. The combustion in the furnaces is aided by a forced draught in the form of steam jets, the steam being generated from the burning of the refuse. The smoke and gases from the furnaces do not pass direct into the main flue at the back, but have to pass over the fire and heat of the furnaces to the front, where, in the side walls between each furnace there is a small flue connecting with the main flue. By this means a very complete combustion is obtained, and a temperature of 2000 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained in the main flue. Steam is generated by a Babcock and Wilcox tubular boiler, which is placed over the main flue just beyond the furnaces, but at present only a small quantity of steam is used, in addition to what is required for the forced draught. This additional steam is utilized in driving machinery for crushing the clinker and driving a mortar mill in which the clinker is still further ground and mixed with Arctur lime, the mortar produced being readily sold to builders, as well as the crushed clinker, which is used for concrete work, etc. It is however, in contemplation to still further apply the power to drive an electric lighting installation to light the works, stables, etc., as well as machinery for making concrete slabs. One of the features of the Horsfall type is termed a dust catcher between the main flue and the chimney, fitted with a number of baffle walls which intercept the particles of dust from being carried up the chimney. The chimney here is 180 feet high and at the time of our visit there was practically an entire absence of smoke. The combustion of the refuse seemed to be very complete, but full advantage was not taken of the heat generated, which rendered the process of destruction more costly than otherwise might have been.

At Darwen there is a very well-designed and arranged installation. The corporation, having in view the making provision for a number of hundred industrial undertakings, including the refuse destructor, electricity works, public baths, health depot, and stables, highway stone yard and water works depot, acquired an estate, extending to about 44 acres. The various committees interested, along with the burgh and electrical engineers, then carefully considered the allocation of the land to the various purposes, and the result is a very compact and well-planned arrangement. The site is practically in the centre of the town, and the refuse can be carted to it by no less than five different ways, which is an obvious advantage. The destructor is of the type known as Meldrum Brothers' Si. plex. Destructor, and consists of two units of four cells each or eight cells in all, each unit being capable of destroying the refuse of the town in 24 hours, equal to about 35 tons, or 9 tons per cell. The method of charging here is different from the last case. At Darwen there are two large tipping hoppers, one for each unit, when the refuse is discharged, gravitating slowly to the lower or ground level, where the refuse is hand-stoked directly through the doors of the cells on to the furnace in the hoppers. It is claimed for this that a more constant temperature is maintained and a better clinker produced. An entire absence of smoke seemed to indicate that the works destruction was being carried on in a very satisfactory manner, and an examination of the interior of the combustion chamber through a small inspection door showed a very complete process of combustion. The boiler works were designed for a working pressure of 200 lbs., and, as a matter of fact, the pressure is constantly maintained although it is reduced down to 150 lbs. before entering the electricity works to suit the working pressure of the engines. The steam raised for generating electricity, which is employed partly in lighting the works, partly in assisting in the lighting of the town, and during the day time, it is employed in operating about three miles of tramways. It is a noticeable feature of this installation that it only requires about 14 per cent. of the steam raised to work the forced draught, leaving the balance of the steam available for electric lighting purposes, and the destructor is capable of raising sufficient steam to generate electricity for the normal load of both these purposes. The engineer has found in his experience of the working of the plant that the calorific value of the refuse is roughly speaking, at about one-fifth of coal, and in a comparison of unit costs, taking the price of coal at 3s 6d per ton, a low price compared with Aberdeen, he finds the money value of the refuse employed in this way not less than £10 per ton, and in favourable conditions rather more.

At Bradford the sub-committee inspected the Hammerton Street destructor, which was also built by the Horsfall Co. in 1897, and consists of twelve cells of the back-to-back type, with two 11 feet by 8 feet multi-tubular boilers. Having regard to the importance and value of destructors as a steam raising plant, the results at Hammerton Street were disappointing, but this was due to the unsatisfactory type of boiler employed. The results as regards the combustion of the refuse and the percentage of clinker produced were very satisfactory, as the test extending over 14 days showed an average of 9.30 tons burned per cell per day, while the clinker was barely 2% per cent. The cost of labour per ton de-

stroyed was also very small, being only 9d. The principal depot of the Bradford Corporation is at Hammerton Street, and here, in addition to the refuse destructor, are the general offices of the department, abiding for 30 horses, mechanics, blacksmiths, and carpwrights, disinfestation, artificial manure plant, slab-making plant, etc., as well as

made to admit the refuse by destructors but the hot form of low temperature destructor then introduced was far from a success—indeed, was regarded by the majority of people as even greater nuisance than the refuse itself. The heat developed was not sufficient to make a complete combustion, the refuse was only slowly burned, and the noxious gases were not destroyed. With the introduction of forced draught about 12 or 15 years ago, and the consequent establishment of the modern high temperature destructor, the difficulties which had hitherto attached to the cremation of the refuse were overcome, and now not only in this country, but in the colonies, on the Continent, in North and South America, destructor plants are being everywhere installed. A temperature of 1250 degrees Fahrenheit is sufficient, according to the authorities, to completely destroy the refuse and convert the same into ashes and water. In the most modern constructions of high temperature destructors, a current temperature of from 1800 degrees to 2000 degrees Fahrenheit is easily maintained, and frequently a temperature of 2500 degrees is reached. The great heat thus generated is in more recent practice compelled the various coke-makers, in considering the question of establishing a refuse destructor, to direct their attention to utilizing the heat produced by the combustion of the refuse for raising steam for various purposes. At present the power which is raised is employed in a variety of ways, such as electric traction, electric lighting, pumping water and sewage, driving clinker, crushing and mortar mixing machinery, etc. There is no doubt that any community determining to proceed with a destructor installation at the present time, if they wish to carry the scheme to a really successful issue, must consider in what particular direction the power which can be obtained by the destruction of the refuse is to be utilised; and, having decided upon this, they should then proceed to devise and lay down their installation upon these lines. Darwen is a noteworthy instance of a well-conceived scheme in this direction, having from its inception the object of utilising the power obtained for electric traction and lighting purposes; Liverpool also, as well as the various plants at Stockport, Whitechapel, Fulham, etc., have all laid down their plants on these lines. In connection with the establishment of a refuse destructor for Aberdeen, we would recommend that the purpose for which the power to be raised should be applied ought to be considered at an early date, and would beg to suggest it should be referred to the Cleansing Committee and the Electric Lighting Committee to report more fully upon the question of how the power would best be utilised.

In towns of similar size to Aberdeen it is better to have more than one installation so as to minimise the cost of carting. It has also been found necessary to have a certain reserve so as to permit of repairs, cleaning, etc. We are of opinion, however, that the various needs will best be met by erecting a destructor plant in the first place capable of destroying not less than 180 tons a day in a city or near the site of the present Up-Justice Mills, with a slight reserve to enable the necessary cleaning and repairs to be done from time to time. After this plant is in full working order, and as the quantity of refuse is found to be increasing, a second plant could be laid down in a suitable position in the northern district of the town in such a way that it could be added to from time to time as the necessity arises.

In addition to the use of the power which may be raised, it is also recommended that a plant should be approximately from 1200 to 1400 h.p. to a reasonable estimate, this remaining the value to be derived from the clinker produced, and which we have seen can be used for a number of purposes, such as concrete making, bottling for footpath, mortar making, etc. The average residuum obtained in this way is about 30 per cent., and, taking it in the case of Aberdeen at say 50 tons per diem, and at the low rate of £6 per ton, there is an available annual asset from this alone of upwards of £275. With regard to the particular make of destructor we would recommend, there are a number of recent improvements and patents attaching to several of the plants we examined which specially commend them to us, but, having consideration to the special circumstances attaching to the refuse of Aberdeen, and the fact that the bulk of the refuse is collected and deposited within a prescribed number of hours, the installation at Liverpool, fitted with Babcock and Wilcox's patent stoker and charging apparatus, seems to us to be the most suitable to our needs. In this connection, however, we think by the adaptation of some of the other recent improvements to this form of destructor, it can be still further improved on, and we would recommend that it should be referred to us to see if a revised specification embodying the various improvements, and take in others on these lines. We would then, after consultation with the other committees already mentioned, be in a position to lay before the Council for their approval a complete scheme for the destruction of the refuse, as well as for the power to which the power generated should be applied.

At Liverpool the destructor is capable of generating electricity to supply the normal demand for lighting and power purposes within the respective districts, and the refuse destroyed averages from 8s to 90 tons per day. At Streatham, South London, the installation, having in view the making provision for a number of hundred industrial undertakings, including the refuse destructor, electricity works, public baths, health depot, and stables, was completed in 1897, and is a very complete and tidy installation, and is a very good example of a modern high-temperature destructor.

The cleanliness of the system is also a great recommendation. The refuse lumen has a load of 60 tons per day, and the steam raised was utilized for generating electricity for lighting all the buildings, including the destructor works, stables, car sheds, etc., as well as for actuating the different machinery in connection with the works. It was also utilized in lighting a number of streets in the neighbourhood. The full power which the destructor is capable of raising has, however, not yet been utilized. At Fulham, the destructor is one of the most modern examples of the Horsfall type, and was carried out in connection with electric lighting works and a disinfecting station to the designs of Mr. Medhurst, consulting engineer to the vestry. The engineer estimates that 40,000 tons of refuse will have to be destroyed annually, and calculates the calorific value as one-twentieth of good steam coal. The vestry, or rather Borough Council now, expect to save the cost of about 20 tons coal annually.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Proceeding to deal with the general aspect of the subject, the committee say:—The question of the disposal of refuse is one which has agitated the minds of municipalities and local authorities for many years. The difficulty of finding suitable places of deposit or refuse tips at a convenient distance from the different towns, and in positions free from objection, has yearly been becoming greater. In addition, sanitary authorities are condemning such tips as being injurious to the public health, both from the pestilential odours emanating therefrom and by the danger attaching to the carrying of disease germs into the lower parts of the town by daily frequenting these heaps and picking out whatever they can find a sale for. The days of disposal by tipping are undoubtedly doomed, and the destruction of refuse by fire has come to stay. The closing of the beach as a place of deposit brings us face to face with the same difficulty in Aberdeen as other towns have had to meet. It is now upwards of 30 years ago since a commencement was

made to convert the refuse by destructors

but the hot form of low temperature destructor then introduced was far from a success—indeed, was regarded by the majority of people as even greater nuisance than the refuse itself. The heat developed was not sufficient to make a complete combustion, the refuse was only slowly burned, and the noxious gases were not destroyed. With the introduction of forced draught about 12 or 15 years ago, and the consequent establishment of the modern high temperature destructor, the difficulties which had hitherto attached to the cremation of the refuse were overcome, and now not only in this country, but in the colonies, on the Continent, in North and South America, destructor plants are being everywhere installed. A temperature of 1250 degrees Fahrenheit is sufficient, according to the authorities, to completely destroy the refuse and convert the same into ashes and water. In the most modern constructions of high temperature destructors, a current temperature of from 1800 degrees to 2000 degrees Fahrenheit is easily maintained, and frequently a temperature of 2500 degrees is reached. The great heat thus generated is in more recent practice compelled the various coke-makers, in considering the question of establishing a refuse destructor, to direct their attention to utilizing the heat produced by the combustion of the refuse for raising steam for various purposes. At present the power which is raised is employed in a variety of ways, such as electric traction, electric lighting, pumping water and sewage, driving clinker, crushing and mortar mixing machinery, etc. There is no doubt that any community determining to proceed with a destructor installation at the present time, if they wish to carry the scheme to a really successful issue, must consider in what particular direction the power which can be obtained by the destruction of the refuse is to be utilised; and, having decided upon this, they should then proceed to devise and lay down their installation upon these lines. Darwen is a noteworthy instance of a well-conceived scheme in this direction, having from its inception the object of utilising the power obtained for electric traction and lighting purposes; Liverpool also, as well as the various plants at Stockport, Whitechapel, Fulham, etc., have all laid down their plants on these lines. In connection with the establishment of a refuse destructor for Aberdeen, we would recommend that the purpose for which the power to be raised should be applied ought to be considered at an early date, and would beg to suggest it should be referred to the Cleansing Committee and the Electric Lighting Committee to report more fully upon the question of how the power would best be utilised.

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H. A. RITCHIE,  
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Mr E. H. Colling	Mr W. P. Lambert
Mr J. R. Cotton	Mr R. W. Lexington
Mr N. K. Davidson	Mr R. H. Matthews
Mrs H. C. D. Frampton	Mr M. S. Northcott
Mr H. D. Fratton	Mrs Retallick
Miss B. Hutchings	Mr N. S. P. Trining
Miss Hutchings	barr
Lieut.-Colonel Kao	

## PEAR HOTEL.

Mr M. Austinoff	Mr J. E. Lee
Mr F. R. Boult	Mrs and Miss Mar-
Mr James Beattie	chedall
Mr J. W. C. Bonas	Mr Hugo Marle
Colonel L. F. Brown	Colonel R. Martin
R. E.	Mr A. J. May
Mr G. Brusse	Mr H. M. Maze
Mr H. F. R. Bryce	Mr A. P. B. Mc-
Mr A. W. Collard	Cleary
Mr O'Connell	Mr J. F. Miller
Mr M. G. Coggan	Mr I. F. Miller
Colonel Crookenden	Mr & Mrs Newman
Mr W. Davies	John Ford & Children
Mr H. D. Dixon	John Pitt, R. N.
Mr W. B. Dixon	Ho, H. E. Pollock
Mr J. S. Ezeckiel	Hornby, M. R. Rumb-
Mr Andrew Forbes	sey, R. N.
Mr Andrew Gaffney	Mr Sauer
Mr D. M. Graham	Mr William Siegert
Major J. Graham	Mr A. Sinclair
Mr J. Von Hantzen	Mr A. G. Stolks
Mr and Mrs F. W. M. H. Wheeler	Mr J. S. Thomson
Mr Philip's Jamieson	Colonel Wheeler
Mr H. U. Jeffries	Miss W. Wilson and
child	

## Xmas and New Year Parcels (via Gibraltar).—Parcels posted before 3 p.m., on Friday, the 8th November, are due in London about the 16th December, and those posted before 3 p.m., on Friday, the 22nd November, are due in London about the 27th Dec.

The following postage will be collected:—  
For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight 50 cents.  
" " " " 11 lbs. in weight 50 cents.  
With an additional 50 cents, Parcels may be sent via BRINDISI, and if posted before 3 p.m., on Friday, the 22nd November, are due in London about the 21st Dec., and those posted before 3 p.m., on Friday, the 29th November, are due in London about the 6th December, and those posted before 3 p.m., on Friday, the 22nd November, are due in London about the 27th Dec.

All Parcels containing Jewellery, or any article of Gold or Silver, must be Insured, and all Insured Parcels must be sealed. The seals must bear the impression of a private mark.

Senders of Parcels are requested to post them a few days in advance.

On Sundays, and all Holidays except China New Year's Day, the Pillar Boxes in Victoria, Kowloon and Peak Districts will be closed at 9.30 a.m.

REGISTRATION.—Correspondence can be registered at all Private ship mails up to a quarter-of-an-hour before the time of sailing.

OLIVER'S WELD-PAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—The most searching Blood Cleanser that science, and medical skill have brought to light!—Safest from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of every kind, are soluted to give it a trial to test its value. A number of wonder cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Price of whitened flasks and bottles £2. 2s.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

## October 28.

Caledon	British str., 4,278. T. Bartlett, Foochow Oct. 27, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.
Apennine	German str., 611. H. Lorenzen, Haiphong Oct. 26, General.—JESSEN & CO.
Hongkong	French str., 750. T. Pannier, Haiphong and Hoihow Oct. 27, General.—A. R. MARTY.
Sovereign	British str., 2,199. Appleton, Chefoo Oct. 17, Sugar.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

## October 29.

Yuenyang	British steamer, 1,128. P. H. Rofo, Manila Oct. 26, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Hailong	British str., 782. H. Barthurst, Tainan Oct. 25, Amoy 27, and Swatow 28, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.
Nachtigal	German steamer, 1,341. C. Schmid, Yap October 19, General.—MINTON & CO.
Hainsburg	British str., 1,055. Oct. 26, General.—MINTON & CO.
Princeton	American gunboat, 1,000. Condor, Sheldridge, Cavite (Luzon P.I.), Oct. 26.

## DEPARTURES.

## October 29.

Dove	Shanghai, for Manila, 1,001. F. Frith, October 23, rice.—SIMPSON & CO.
Amoy	French steamer, 705. G. Schmid, Haiphong, via Pakho, Hoihow and Quang-chau-wan Oct. 28, rice.—A. R. MARTY.
Princeton	American gunboat, 1,000. Condor, Sheldridge, Cavite (Luzon P.I.), Oct. 26.
Hainan	British str., 1,462. R. Kroble, October 29, sugar.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.
Princeton	American gunboat, 1,000. Condor, Sheldridge, Cavite (Luzon P.I.), Oct. 26.

## SAILING VESSELS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Yuenyang	from Manila, Dr J. J. Yang
Per Hailong	from Tamsui, &c., Mr Cheung Kwan Lok, and 189 Chinese.
Per Matteo	from Taku, &c., Col. Bond, Major Petrie and Crawford, Capt. D. M. Travers and 189 Chinese.
Lemnos	British str., 2,301. Oct. 26, strong monsoon winds, high sea, bitterly moderate winds and sea from N.E. and N.W.
Per Hainan	British str., 1,055. Oct. 26, strong monsoon winds from E. to W., West smooth seas, finely cloudy weather. Steamer in Amoy, strong N.E. wind and high following sea, cloudy sky. Amoy to Swatow, fresh N.E. to W.N.W. winds, moderate high sea, fine weather. Swatow to Hongkong, moderate winds from E. to W., West smooth seas, finely cloudy weather. Steamer in Amoy, strong N.E. wind and high following sea, cloudy sky. Amoy to Swatow, fresh N.E. wind and high following sea, fine weather. Swatow to Hongkong, moderate winds from E. to W., West smooth seas, finely cloudy weather. Steamer in Amoy, strong N.E. wind and high following sea, cloudy sky. Amoy to Swatow, fresh N.E. wind and high following sea, fine weather. Swatow to Hongkong, moderate winds from E. to W., West smooth seas, finely cloudy weather. Steamer in Amoy, strong N.E. wind and high following sea, cloudy sky. Amoy to